

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 411.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

Lexington Academy.

THE public is informed, that the Trustees of this Academy have engaged the services of Mr. ANSTON K. BARR, lately a graduate from the State University, as a Teacher in this Academy. We have been well assured of the qualifications of Mr. Barr to teach all the branches preparatory to an admission into the two lower classes in the University. We have no hesitation in recommending Mr. Barr, from the assurances we have received, for his moral and gentlemanly deportment, and good character in all respects. These considerations, superadded to the perfect healthfulness of this Village and the Neighbourhood, the convenience and cheapness of boarding, together with the use of a commodious building,—address themselves forcibly to Parents and Guardians who are desirous of educating their children and wards. Mr. Barr's present design is to continue with us for several years; and it will certainly be our interest to make the school permanent.

2111
JOSEPH CONRAD,
BENJAMIN FOSTER,
ROBERT STEEL,
JESSE HARGRAVE,
W. R. HOLT, Trustees.

April 5th, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers are this day receiving, in part, at their wholesale store in Fayetteville N. C. their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES.

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

- 40 Hbds. prime Sugars,
- 40 Hbds. loaf and lump do.
- 24 bags Havana, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
- 5 do Pepper,
- 2 do Race Ginger,
- 2 do Pimento,
- 100 Hbds. Brandy and Whiskey,
- 20 do N. E. Rum,
- 20 do American Gin,
- 3 Hbds. Jamaica Spirits,
- 1 do N. O. Rum,
- 6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (Saignette brandy),
- 3 do old Holland Gin,
- 1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
- 10 quarts Teneriffe and Sherry
- 3 half pipes Corsica
- 8 quarts sweet Malaga
- 9 do Muscat
- 3 half quarts casks old Madeira
- 8 pipe do do
- 8 half quarts casks Cotte
- 2 do do do Port
- 2 Hbds. of Copperas,
- 1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
- 1 cask Epsom Salts,
- 12 Hbds. Glauber do.
- 20 boxes Glass,
- 5 do Soap,
- 50 do Marine do.
- 6 do fresh ground Mustard,
- 20 do fresh Bloom Italians,
- 15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
- 60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
- 20 kegs Orange Powder,
- 2 hampers bottles,
- 1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
- With a great variety of every article in their line.

HORTON & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 4113

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Mocksville, North Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Nathan Alldridge	Martha Murray
Ann Balance	James P. Martin 2
Elisha Butler	Jacob March
William Butler	Thomas Neal
John Banks	Grief Neal, 2
Jacob Baker	Richmond Pearson,
Warner Brown	John Pain
John Blackwood	John Rich,
Aquila Cheshire	John Sainer,
John P. Carter 2	Isaac Tension
John Call	Oliver Smith
Michael Click	Henry Verbie
John Ellis	James C. Weddington
Anderson Foster	John Cook
Thomas Hendricks	Thomas D. Gibbs
William Hawkins	P. S. Parker
John Hinkle	Charles Anderson
Alexander Houser	Lamb Taylor
William Howard	L. R. Rose
Francis Keller	Thomas Forrebee
To Freeing's Lodge	Samuel Van Eaton

A. G. CARTER, P. M.

The well known and admired Horse

DION.

WILL stand the present season at the subscriber's stable, in the Forks of the Yadkin, and at Thomas Glenn's, on Second Creek, 7 1/2 miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesborough road; and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, which may be discharged by paying four dollars within the season; two and a half dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and eight dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance money will be claimed in every instance as soon as it is discovered the mare is with foal, or the property changed. The season will commence at Thomas Glenn's on Thursday, the 17th inst. and he will be regularly there every ninth and tenth day thereafter, accidents excepted; and the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

JOHN LOCKE, Jr.

April 10th, 1828. 2014

SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both gay and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 09

TAILORING BUSINESS, in Statesville.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Fredell county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business

in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial, as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work.

JOHN LOCKE,

A. M. POTTS.

Statesville, March 24, 1828. 6113

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

THE subscribers having entered into a partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they occupy the shop formerly used by Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Silas Templeton, on Main street, a few doors south of the court-house, in the town of Salisbury; and are prepared to execute every species of work appertaining to their vocation, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this or the adjacent states.

Having made arrangements for receiving the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, they will be enabled to accommodate gentlemen with fancy coats and other garments, Ladies with Habits, Spencers, &c., made up after the most approved Northern style. All garments made at their shop, will be warranted to fit well. All orders for work from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed, and returned in the shortest time practicable. The patronage of the public is solicited, with a confidence of being able to merit it.

SILAS TEMPLETON,

SQUIRE LOWRY.

Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 6113

Look at this New Establishment!

THE subscribers have this day entered into a partnership, in the town of Concord, N. C. north of the court-house, opposite the Post Office, to

Carry on the Tailoring Business.

in all its various branches, in the most approved, newest, and fashionable style. They have made arrangements to receive the fashions on from the North regularly as they change. From their long experience in the tailoring business, they hope to afford general satisfaction to all who may give their New Establishment a trial. They also return their humble thanks for the very liberal patronage received from the public heretofore.

G. & J. KLUFTS, in Co.

Concord, March 24, 1828. 6113

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERRE.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North-Carolina, Fredell county:

WHEREAS, an attachment has been granted against the estate of Alexander Logan, at the suit of John Robinson; and Samuel Guy and Hiram L. Sloan summoned as garnishees: Notice is therefore hereby given to said Alexander Logan to come forward and plead to said suit, within thirty days from this date, otherwise judgment and execution will be rendered against the moneys in the hands of said garnishees.

JOHN SLOAN, J. P.

April 8th, 1828. 111

RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday, the 29th ult. Ephraim Harris, an indentured apprentice to me, aged about 16 years. A reward of twelve and a half cents will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me. I also forewarn all persons from harboring, employing or trading with said Harris, under penalty prescribed by law.

ADAM MOORE.

Mount Mourne, 7th April, 1828. 3112

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, Executor.

January 31st, 1828. 3014

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WIELFY & Co.

From the Kentucky Central Watch Tower.

TO THE EDITOR:

Washington City, Jan. 25th, 1828.

SIR: In pursuance of your request, I have taken pains to inform myself, so far as it can be done from public documents, of the accuracy of the statements contained in the newspapers last summer, relative to Mr. Adams' accounts. To satisfy you and that portion of my constituents who are readers of your paper, on the subject, I shall give literal extracts from the documents now before me, accompanied with such explanatory remarks as the subject may seem to require. You will recollect, that when Mr. Adams was appointed to aid in negotiating the treaty of peace, he was Minister of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg, where he had been ever since 1809. It appears by the public documents, that his duties as minister to negotiate the peace commenced 29th April, 1813 and ended the 27th February 1815; having continued one year and ten months.

In the contingent account of Mr. Adams, laid before the House, February 21st, 1825, and printed in documents 79, page 103, 2d vol. public documents, 1824—5, are the following items:

1814, June 30th, Expenses of a journey from "St. Petersburg to Ghent, \$886 85
"Sept. Expenses at Ghent, 1037 36
"Dec. 31, do, 1384 65
1815, January, do, 640 00

Here we have \$3,062 01 for Mr. Adams' expenses at Ghent, for only three months. What was the nature of these expenses, has never been disclosed. An effort will be made at this session of Congress, to obtain an explanation of this most extraordinary expenditure. But let us return to the document.

"This sum allowed him as expenses, back to St. Petersburg, equal to the sum allowed on his journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, \$886 85." This journey back to St. Petersburg, Mr. Adams never travelled. He went from Ghent to Paris, and thence to London, where he remained about two years as minister, and then returned to the United States. This statement in the document, taken I presume from the books of the Treasury, is wholly deceptive—not as to the payment of the money, for Mr. Adams took care to secure that, but as to the services for which it was paid. So far as I can learn, the true history of this item is as follows:

When Mr. Adams went to Ghent, he left his family in Russia, and after the close of that negotiation, they joined him at Ghent, and travelled to Paris. The travelling expenses of his family, from St. Petersburg to Paris, he charged to the United States; but the accounting officers of the Treasury could find no law which would justify or palliate the payment of this item. Whether the idea first occurred to them or Mr. Adams, I know not; but so it was, that inasmuch as Mr. Adams might have gone back to St. Petersburg, although in fact he did not, it was considered, that the travelling expenses of his family from St. Petersburg to Paris might be paid under cover of this pretended journey back, and neither Congress nor the people would be the wiser for it! So Mr. Adams received the money, under this false pretence. The accounting officers make a false corresponding entry upon the public books, and the consideration for which the money was paid is wholly concealed in the report made to Congress; and the people, as well as their representatives, are deceived in relation to the real objects for which their money is paid. But let us again return to the document.

"This sum paid him for his travelling expenses from St. Petersburg to Amsterdam; from thence to Ghent, Paris, and Havre, seeking a passage to the United States; it being impossible to embark from any port in the Baltic, in consequence of the war, \$1,000."

Here is another journey paid for by the good people, which requires explanation. It has been said, and probably with truth, that such a journey was performed by the Secretary of Legation, Wm. S. Smith. Mr. Adams' nephew; there is no law authorizing the allowance of travelling expenses to Secretaries of Legation; but Mr. Adams being Secretary of State procured this extraordinary allowance, which is also disguised upon the books in the manner I have stated.

The next item reads thus: "This sum allowed him for his expenses at Paris, waiting the answer of the British Government to a proposition to treat on commerce, and the instructions of his own Government on this subject, \$830 19."

These expenses were incurred at Paris, at the very time when Mr. Adams is supposed, in a previous and subsequent item of the account, to be travelling back to St. Petersburg; but the dates of these items are carefully omitted in the report to Congress. Had they been given, it

would have appeared on the face of the document, that Mr. Adams was travelling back to St. Petersburg, and residing in Paris at the same time, and charging the Government with both the expenses of his journey, and the expenses of his residence in Paris! It would seem that the dates could have been omitted only to conceal the falsehood of the pretences under which some of the items were allowed! It should be here remarked that Mr. Adams was allowed an outfit of \$9,000 on his appointment to England, and that his salary for this mission, commenced on the 28th of February, 1815, where by he was receiving not only expense for travelling back to St. Petersburg, and expense for detention in Paris, but his salary as Minister to London, all at the same time!! The next item reads thus:

"This sum, being the amount heretofore suspended from two contingent accounts, but which, on further explanation and consideration, is admitted, \$92 35."

Of this I know nothing. But now comes a very extraordinary item:

"This sum allowed him as equivalent to his expenses from Ghent to St. Petersburg, after the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, he being accredited and considered Minister at the Russian Court until the receipt of his appointment to that of Great Britain, \$1,556 54."

"Deduct this sum, allowed him for this object, for report No. 282, under an impression that the same sums charged by him for the journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, would be equal to the expenses of his return, but which now appears would not have been the case, as that journey was made chiefly by water, but his return must have been by land, and by the same route as that taken by Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, and equally expensive, \$886 85 \$679 68."

Here is another allowance for the journey back from Ghent to St. Petersburg, accompanied by the most disgusting and disgraceful falsehoods. As far as I can learn, the grounds of this second allowance were as follows: The travelling expenses of Mr. Adams' family, from St. Petersburg to Paris, were charged at the sum of 1,600 dollars, so that the first allowance of 886 dollars 85 cents made to him under pretence of a journey from Ghent to St. Petersburg, was not sufficient to cover them. After the first allowance was made, Mr. Adams discovered that Messrs. Bayard, and perhaps Gallatin, had charged and received 1,566 dollars 54 cents each, for the expenses of their journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, and he forthwith puts in a further claim to an equal allowance for his pretended journey, in order to cover his family's travelling expenses! This also is allowed, deducting the previous allowance! Mark the false reasons given for this additional allowance! It is said Mr. Adams' journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, was made chiefly by water, "but his return must have been by land," when, in fact, he never returned at all. It is added, "and by the same route as that taken by Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, and equally expensive." A mere pretext for obtaining 679 dollars 68 cents more than it had cost him, by his own account for travelling over the same ground! From which it appears that the allowance of 886 dollars 85 cents originally made under false pretences, was afterwards enlarged to 1,566 dollars 54 cents, under accumulated fictions! He finally gets, under pretence of a direct journey back to St. Petersburg from Ghent, which he never performed, as much as Mr. Bayard, got for a circuitous journey from St. Petersburg by Ghent to London. How Mr. Adams could descend to procure from the public Treasury his family's travelling expenses, which he knew could not be legally allowed, by filling the records of his country with gross and repeated misstatements, I leave to his supporters to explain!

When Mr. Adams was appointed to aid in negotiating the treaty of peace in April, 1815, the President sent out to him \$13,500; 4,500 dollars on account of his salary as Minister to Russia, and 9,000 dollars as an outfit for the peace mission. Afterwards the President asked an appropriation by Congress to cover this outfit, but as the finances of the country were exhausted and embarrassed by the war, and 9,000 dollars outfit was considered rather extravagant for a Minister already in Europe, that body appropriated only 4,500 for Mr. Adams' outfit, and he was directed to enter a credit on his account in favor of the Government, equal to the other 4,500 dollars, the balance of the \$9,000 sent him by the President. This he refused to do, complaining bitterly of Congress for their penuriousness, and declaring that they had as much right to confiscate his private property as to require him to refund any portion of the money which had been sent to him by the

Government. He never did refund the money, or enter a credit for it, and he stood charged with it on the books of the Treasury until 1822. To compel defaulters to settle up their arrears with Government, Congress passed an act prohibiting the payment of any salary or compensation to any officer of the United States who was in arrears with the Government. Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State, and in obedience to law, the Treasury officers refused to pay him his salary until he accounted for this 4,500 dollars, which he had received in 1813. He now reiterated his complaints, and appealed to the President, who referred the subject to the Attorney General. That officer gave an opinion, that the President had a right to give the money, and Mr. Adams to keep it, in despite of the authority of Congress, and without an appropriation, although the Constitution says expressly, "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," &c.

Mr. Adams retained the money and received the credit, although no appropriation has been made to this day. Thus it was, that he realized an outfit of 9,000 dollars, when spent upon the peace mission. The peace mission commenced the 29th of April, 1813, and ended the 27th of February, 1815, having continued one year and ten months. Mr. Adams was then appointed Minister to Great Britain, and his mission commenced 28th February, 1815. Upon this appointment, he claimed another outfit of 9,000 dollars. The Government hesitated at making the allowance, because there was an act of Congress which declared, "that it shall not be lawful in any case for the President to allow a Minister Plenipotentiary or Charge d'Affaires on going from the United States to any other foreign country, an outfit which shall exceed one year's salary." It was doubted whether any outfit could be lawfully allowed to a Minister who had been actually fitted out, and was already in a foreign country, upon a transfer from one court to another. But it was finally decided that this law did not bar an outfit in such a case, and Mr. Adams received another 9,000 dollars on being transferred from Ghent to London. Thus did he receive, within two years, two outfits of 9,000 dollars each, making 18,000 dollars.

It has been said, that during the Ghent mission, Mr. Adams charged and received a double salary; viz. 9,000 dollars per year as Minister to Ghent, and 9,000 dollars per year as Minister to Russia. The document on which this charge is predicated is now before me. It originated as follows: In April, 1822, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of State, who was none other than Mr. Adams himself, for "a statement exhibiting the amount paid for outfit, return, salaries, and contingent expenses, to each Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Charge des Affairs, from the United States to the respective foreign courts, from 1st January 1801, to 31st December, 1821." Mr. Adams called on the Register of the Treasury to make out the document, which he accordingly did, and communicated it to Mr. Adams, by whom it was sent to the House of Representatives. This document contains the following account of the amount paid to Mr. Adams as Minister to several courts therein mentioned, which I have exactly copied:

MISSIONS.		Outfit.	Return.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 10th June, 1822.	TO GHENT.—John Q. Adams from 29th April, 1813, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
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TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
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TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	34,901 62
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams from 28th February, 1815, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000	9,000	20,546 00	3,901 62	3

of public documents for 1821, '22. It will be perceived that the missions to Russia and Ghent are represented as ending at the same time, viz. 27th of February 1815; that in the column of salary, is placed a full salary as Minister to Ghent. If these statements be accurate, Mr. Adams did receive a double salary. But truth compels me to say, that this document, like others relating to Mr. Adams's accounts, is very inaccurate, if not materially false. In the main document the totals do not correspond with the items, and the recapitulation does not with either the totals or the aggregate of the items in that document. I cannot therefore assert, positively, that Mr. Adams did receive a double salary, or that he did not; but when I reflect that this document, which seems contrived rather to conceal than develop the truth, came through his own hands, and must have passed his inspection, there seems to me reason to infer that the worst representation it makes is the real truth of the case. Take this document coming through Mr. Adams himself, as true in its worst aspect, and let us see how much money he contrived to pocket in two years commencing with his appointment upon the Ghent Mission in April 1813:

Outfit on the Ghent Mission, \$9,000 00

Salary do 20,299 30

Contingencies do 6,245 60

Outfit on Mission to Great Britain, 9,000 00

Salary of Russian and British Mission, 16,000 00

\$62,644 90

If this document be correct in the amount of salary set to each Mission, Mr. Adams must have charged and received this sum for services and expenses between the 20th of April, 1813, and the 27th April, 1815, besides some contingencies at London. If indeed he did not receive any salary as Minister to Ghent, then the amount paid to him for the two years was \$42,345 60. That he did actually receive this latter sum, much of it under false pretences and contrary to law, there is no room to doubt. What agency Mr. Adams had in settling his own accounts and directing the allowances to himself, I know not. Certain it is, that the Secretary of State is the chief agent in making all extraordinary allowances to foreign Ministers. Mr. Adams was Secretary of State from 1817 to 1825, and his accounts must have been settled after his return home. He at least did not object to the extravagant allowances made to him, some of them for services and journeys not performed, for he pocketed the money.

I have now given you all the information I can collect from the public documents upon the subject of your inquiry. You may rely upon it as accurate in the manner and to the extent that I have stated.

I cannot forbear to mention that in this investigation I have met with a key to the feelings which dictated the letter of Mr. Adams to Levitt Harris, in which he pronounces our Government feeble and penurious. Congress had refused to allow him a full outfit of 9000 dollars. In a letter to him from Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, dated June 23d, 1815, he is informed of this fact in the following words:

"It is necessary to apprise you, that, altho' a full outfit was transmitted by the Neptune, and intended to be allowed you by the executive as a member of the extra mission at St. Petersburg, yet the Legislature, on a reference of the subject to them for an appropriation, decided the principle, by the amount appropriated and the discussion which took place at the time, that an outfit only could be allowed to a Minister under circumstances applicable to your case. In your drafts on the bankers and in your future accounts, you will be pleased to keep this deduction in view."

But the minister had the money, and although the Government was almost bankrupt, the army naked and starving, and the enemy, relieved from war in Europe, was preparing to carry fire and sword through our country, and did soon after take this city, and burn the public buildings, he had no conception of relinquishing his hold upon the cash he had received. To Mr. Monroe's letter he returned an answer dated Ghent, 22d August, 1814, characterized by a tone and temper all becoming a representative of his country in that day of her greatest want and peril. Among other things of a like character, he says:

"I allege, that by an act of the Executive perfectly conformable to the constitution and the law, the sum I am now required to deduct from my accounts and my drafts, was my property as much as the dwelling house of any member of the legislature was his, and that the principle which Congress would settle, by an ultimate refusal to allow the appropriation, could be no other than a principle to confiscate without any alleged offence, not half the outfit of a Minister under circumstances applicable to my case, but so much of my individual property."

If I had more time I would give the whole letter, from which you would not fail to perceive that Mr. Adams thought more of filling his own pockets at that

period, than he did of the wants of his bleeding country.

His famous letter to Levitt Harris is dated Ghent, 16th November, 1814. Among other things not very creditable to his patriotism, he says:

"Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interests, with half the nation sold by their prejudices and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at a blow." You will recollect, sir, the events of that period. Our treasury was empty and the capital in ruins, while Mr. Adams was grasping at outfits, salaries, travelling expenses and contingencies, without reason or limit, and abusing the Government as penurious, because it would not yield to all his extravagant demands! Mr. Monroe at Washington and Gen. Jackson at N. Orleans, were borrowing on their own credit, and hazarding every dollar they possessed in the world, to save their suffering country. In November 1813, when the letter to Harris was written, General Jackson was driving the British from Florida and opening his way to New Orleans. On the 1st of December he arrived at that City, and used to the people a language which I beg you to contrast with that of Mr. Adams. He declared "that who is not for us is against us," he informed those whom he commanded or was to defend, "to remember that our watchword is victory or death: our country must and shall be defended. We will enjoy our liberty or perish in the last ditch."

Your obedient servant,
T. F. MOORE.

THE LIVERWORT.

FROM THE WINCHESTER (VIG.) REBELLIAN.

MR. DAVIS: I consider it my duty to ask permission to communicate, through the columns of your paper, the extraordinary effect the Liverwort had with me in a case of pulmonary consumption. The facts are these: the consumption is hereditary in my family; most of the deaths in the extensive branches of those connected with me by consanguinity, (so far as my knowledge extends) have been of consumption.

For five or six years my health was gradually declining. I had frequent attacks of pain in my breast and shoulders, a distressing cough, discharged matter from my lungs, a difficulty in breathing, occasionally confined for short periods, and frequently unable to labor; and I was generally considered as advancing in a consumption. Early last Spring the disease was more strongly marked. I resisted as long as I could; but in the latter part of July I was confined to my bed. It was found necessary to burn candles in my room at night for two months, during which period my attentive neighbors sat by me. Dr. Senesey, an able Physician, was called in immediately on my confinement, and for some time gave me encouragement. But the disease rapidly progressed in opposition to his prescriptions. The quantity of pus discharged was incredible, and the smell frequently offensive. My cough and obstruction in my breast were distressing, and I had an increasing difficulty in breathing. At length I had night sweats, chills, and fevers, so great a difficulty of respiration, that I had to be propped up in my bed; and every returning cough and discharge from my breast I feared would be the last. I was reduced to a skeleton, abandoned by my physician, considered in the last stage of consumption, and my burial clothes prepared. I had not the remotest hope of a recovery, and my friends have subsequently told me, that, at some periods, they did not believe that I would survive one hour.

At length Mr. Hanes, whose case has been described by Dr. Herford in the National Intelligencer, paid me a visit and strongly recommended to me the use of the Liverwort, which I declined, from a firm belief that nothing could be of service to me. But so strongly was I pressed upon, after Mr. Hanes left me, that I reluctantly yielded, and in about 24 hours I thought I could breathe with less difficulty. This encouraged me to continue its use; and I soon had positive evidence that the disease was rapidly yielding in all its features, to that benevolent, but solitary little plant of the forest. So rapid was the transition from pain, scorching fevers, suffocating cough, and every other affliction, to comparative ease, as to create in my breast the most pleasing sensation; and to impress upon my mind a reverence for that Being, who, whilst he presides over the destinies of the universe, has clothed the rocky mountains which surround me with a plant possessing the healing virtues of the Balm of Gilead. In about three weeks it was found unnecessary to sit up by me. But my neighbors continued their visits after this, to cheer and congratulate me on the prospect of my soon being restored to health and society.

I now say that I am in as good health as I ever was at any period of my life. I have no cough, no pain or obstruction in my breast, a healthy appearance, and a

good appetite. I am now in the forty-eighth year of my age.

JOHN MITCHELL.
Note.—At the request of Mr. Mitchell, I will state that I have lived a near neighbor to him for about five years, and frequently visited him during his last sickness; that, when he commenced the use of Liverwort I said repeatedly, that, if it cured him, I should not be surprised if it would restore a dead man to life; but I qualified this declaration by saying, I did not believe it possible that any earthly (or human) means could effect a cure. Dr. Murray has told me, that he considered Mr. Mitchell's case as incurable; and that he places great confidence in the medical qualities of Liverwort. I conclude by saying that Mr. Mitchell is present, and that he presents a very healthy appearance, more so than he did during five years, the period I was acquainted with him, previous to his last sickness. Mr. Mitchell states in his communication, which he submitted to me, that he is forty-eight; he would, I think, pass for thirty-five.
WM. H. HANDY.
Melona, Dec. 29, 1827.

Salisbury:

APRIL 22, 1828.

SURRY COUNTY.

An Administration Meeting.—At an assemblage of about 245 of the citizens of Surry county, who are opposed to the reelection of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, met in the town of Rockford, on the 5th day of March, being the week of the superior court for said county, the following proceedings took place, viz:

On motion of Gen. Solomon Graves, Wm. P. Dobson, Esq. was appointed chairman of the meeting; and on motion of Mathew M. Hughes, Esq. Gen. S. Graves and Thomas Hampton, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

After a brief explanation from the chair, of the objects of the meeting, a committee of five was, on motion, appointed, to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the meeting; which committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Gen. S. Graves, Maj. Little Hickerson, Mathew M. Hughes, Esq. Galihu Moore, Esq. and Thomas Hampton, Esq.; who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That as Republicans of the true Jeffersonian School, and not having confidence in the political integrity of John Q. Adams, we do, upon the ground of principle, solemnly deprecate his reelection at the approaching election of chief magistrate of the United States.

Resolved, 2. That having implicit confidence in the patriotism, abilities, political independence and unshaken firmness of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, of the state of Tennessee, we do solemnly pledge ourselves to support his election at the approaching election of President of the United States.

Resolved, 3. That this meeting entertain the highest respect for the talents and public services of JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and will support his election as Vice President of the U. States at the approaching election of President and Vice President of the U. S.

Resolved, 4th. That this meeting approve of the nomination made by the other counties of this Electoral District, of Gen. Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes county, as Elector, and that they will support his election as such.

Resolved, 5th. That a committee of Vigilance, consisting of five, be appointed in each captain's district in the county; whose duty it shall be to use all proper exertions to promote the success of the Jackson Electoral ticket of this state; and that the said committees be composed of the following gentlemen, viz:

For Jonesville district: Tho. Hampton, Esq. Wm. C. Martin, Esq. Richard Gwyn, Esq. Alfred M. Martin, Esq. John Roberts, Esq. and Jas. Hicks.

For Capt. Holcomb's district: Wm. Collins, Philip Holcomb, Esq. and Wm. Day.

For Hamptonville district: Dr. John B. Hampton, Wm. Hanes, Moses P. Nicholson, Dr. Alfred Cook, Jacob Padgett, and Franklin Hicks.

For Capt. Ashby's district: Jacob Doughard, Esq. Rollin Jones, and Leonard Messick.

For Capt. Clanton's district: Benjamin Clanton, Maj. Wm. F. Atwood, Henry Baly, and Frederick May.

For Huntsville district: Wm. C. Bird, Esq. Sam'l L. Davis, Col. Sam'l Spier, and Gideon E. Franklin.

For Capt. Callaway's district: Col. Jes. Callaway, Alfred Martin, Esq. Gen. Berry Patterson, Aquila Spier, and Danl. Cochran.

For Capt. Reece's district: Capt. Hadly Reece, Wm. Mackie, Esq. Bryant Jarvis, John Davis, and Joseph Carter.

For Capt. Chinn's district: Tho. Williams, Esq. Solomon Phillips, Wm. B. Rash, and John Logan.

For Capt. Petelis district: Isalah Coe, Capt. Joel Stow, Wm. Uptigrove, and Sam'l Martin.

For Capt. Fuik's district: Wm. W. Shepperd, Jesse Briggs, Thomas Doug-

lass, Esq. Stephen Shelton, Capt. Josiah Vanderpool.

For Capt. Brickley's district: Capt. John B. Brickley, Joseph Howard, Jesse Howard, Jonathan Whitaker, Esq. Winston Somers, and Wm. P. Dobson, Esq.

For Jarvis's district: John Jarvis, Wm. Bowles, Esq. Pleasant B. Roberts, Esq. and Richard Welbourn.

For Capt. Marshall's district: Elijah Thompson, Esq. Jas. Thompson, Maj. B. Potter, John A. Hughes, Esq. Wm. Marsh, Esq. Shadrach Franklin, and Capt. Wm. Douglass.

For Capt. Moore's district: Capt. Edw. Moore, Hardin P. Franklin, Esq. Miller W. Easley, Esq. John T. Franklin, and Capt. Joel Underwood.

For Capt. Easley's dist.: Capt. Stephen I. Easley, Mallory Smith, Esq. Jonathan Davis, Wm. Snow, and Wm. Cunningham.

For Capt. Hatcher's district: Col. Mordcai Fleming, Sam'l. Forkner, Esq. Sam'l. D. Moore, Esq. Tho. J. Ward, and Col. John Zachary.

For Capt. Cox's district: Capt. Wm. D. Cox, Galihu Moore, Esq. Capt. Jonathan Unthank, Col. Micajah Forkner, John Jackson, and Capt. Achilles Deane.

For Capt. Pfaff's district: Capt. Jacob Pfaff, Jas. M. Hollingsworth, Esq. Robert Hill, David Davis, John Cook, and Galen McKensey.

Resolved, 6th. That Gen. S. Graves, Mathew M. Hughes, Esq. Maj. Little Hickerson, Col. Jas. Callaway, Col. Mordcai Fleming, G. Moore, Esq. and Wm. P. Dobson, Esq. be appointed the Jackson Corresponding Committee for the county of Surry; and that they prepare a suitable address for the occasion, and be authorized to adopt such other measures as may be deemed most advisable for the purpose of securing the great objects of this meeting.

On motion of Gen. S. Graves, Mathew M. Hughes, Esq. and Major Little Hickerson, were appointed to attend the committee of conference which were to meet at Wilkesboro' on the week of the superior court for Wilkes county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star.

WM. P. DOBSON, Chairman.
THO. HAMPTON, Secretaries.

—C—

Cabarrus county, April 2, 1828.

Mr. White: It appears that the Editor of the Catawba Journal, distrusting the abilities of the Adams committee of this county, to sustain a certain challenge lately published, has himself volunteered in an Editorial notice of a part of our address—a kind of fatherly helping hand to them. Those worthy gentlemen will no doubt profit themselves much by the crude hints, insinuations and remarks (would that I could say arguments) of Mr. Bingham; and, questionless, will be capably supplied with them henceforth. I do not pretend to say that they need them. To do so, would be to liken them unto a young or undisciplined pack of hounds, which wait the cry of the old experienced leader before it ventures with bawling tongue to "make the welkin roar."

The people in this county generally think for themselves. The only boon they ask, is to furnish them with facts; and from them they draw their own conclusions, unaided by the dictatorship of any man or set of men. They have seen, they have heard, and they have judged; and that judgment is a determination to support Andrew Jackson. Herein lies the clue to the singular political observations of Mr. Bingham, as well as to the brave challenge of the Adams Committee. They fear the effect of the stubborn facts presented in the Jackson Address; and every wheel is to be put in motion, every spring strained, both by the exertion of personal influence, and by bold assertion, mangled documents, and one-sided explanations, to stem the current of public opinion, now so rapidly running against them.

I will at once admit that the Adams Committee are "Honorable men;" but that they are men of character, men of influence, and men of wealth, is no reason that any free man capable of judging for himself, should pin his political faith to their sleeves. By the way, per to the worthy Editor can, among his other political advice, inform us who has authorized the publication of the fact, (pray, Mr. Bingham, let fact be the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, will all give majorities in favor of Adams; which information has been repeatedly harped on in the Richmond Whig, and has even tickled the palates of the fastidious Administration Editors at Washington City. The information has been so kind as to give Mr. Adams three-fourths of our little county. Not so fast, Mr. Busy-body. Bargains and sales in political matters are not so common here as at Washington City. We have no safe precedent, by which to justify such a transfer of Jackson votes; and, if we had, the spirit which influenced our fathers on the 20th May, '75, would induce us to spurn the proposition. It seems strange that our Jackson Address, notwithstanding such an assumed Adams majority in the county, should have elicited not only the "bold challenge" of the friends of the administration to meet and debate its merits, but has even brought in play the combined critical, biblical and political arguments of Mr. Bingham himself. Why, with such a preponderance as they claim, could they not rest contented? It seems their political appetite is so ravenous, that they would wrench from us the little portion that has been assigned us—or, to use a vulgar expression, they are determined to "go the whole hog, or none."

But their object can be readily seen; they cannot be so blind as not to know that this state is decidedly in favor of Jackson; for political effect abroad, it is that they circulate and encourage the opinion that we are divided among ourselves. In this district, there is no question that every county will give decided majorities for the People's candidate.

I have been insensibly led from the notice I intended to take of Mr. Bingham's remarks, and will now endeavor, in a few observations, to merit his pardon. He speaks of the objections urged in our address to J. Q. Adams, and says,

"there is no doubt that those charges cannot be supported, and there is little less doubt that the invitation to sustain them will not be accepted." To both members of this sentence, I, in behalf of the committee, answer, unhesitatingly, that the invitation to sustain them will be accepted. To the challengers we say, the address is before the people; and that, as the examination of the charges against Adams is to be public, we will expect, at the same time and place, a fair and full investigation of the objections (if any they can urge) against Jackson. This will be a manly course. The meeting is intended for political effect, and a full discussion of the relative claims and merits of both candidates will be necessary, if such necessity exists, to enlighten the people, if such be their object. We believe they want no new light on the subject: the healthy need no physic.

I will take this opportunity to correct one error in our address. It was, in asserting that Mr. Adams appointed ministers to Panama without the advice of the Senate. We intended to alter it before the address was printed; but from unforeseen obstacles, were prevented. This is no material mistake. Mr. Adams, if he did not exercise the power, asserted, in his message, a constitutional right to do so.

Mr. Bingham asks, "will any man have the presumption to say that it (the writing explained by the prophet) is applicable to Mr. Adams?" The Cabarrus Jackson Committee had "the presumption" to say so; and, as a quotation from a book, (the respectability of which we believe he will not deny) illustrating our belief as to the present and future prospects of Adams, we are willing to reiterate the same. We believe that his political life is finished,—inasmuch as a majority of the People are opposed to his reelection; and, as a necessary inference, that he has been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and has been found wanting. A majority of the People of the United States never were in his favor; and to prove this assertion, it is only necessary to refer to the number of electoral votes he received, and to the fact now so appalling to him, his cabinet and his party, that both houses of congress are decidedly opposed to his reelection. He complains of this quotation, and exclaims, "Can party prejudice and rancor go further?" Let us give one out of many examples illustrating what the administration prints consider not to be "party prejudice and rancor." To circulate and encourage reports disparaging the character of a defenceless and amiable woman, is not "party prejudice and rancor," because the administration prints, with but few exceptions, from Maine to the Sabine, have published such respecting the wife of Andrew Jackson; and for no other reason, than that he was to be, by the People's approval, the probable successor of Adams.

Have we, as the editor implies, pretended to reveal the determinations of the Duty? Have we asserted that God has exerted his influence in the political contest now in agitation? Have we "passed the limits of human knowledge, and presumed to reveal what no man can know," in illustrating by a quotation from the Holy Book, our belief that J. Q. Adams has been weighed in the balance, and has been found wanting?—that the term of his office will shortly expire, followed by a result given to those whom the people delight to honor, his and his adherents' places? Is there any "unwarrantable presumption" in this, even as enforced by the interpretation of Daniel, of a prophecy long since fulfilled, and only distinctly applicable to a corrupt monarch of corrupt subjects? But distortion of expressions and opinions is the common political trick of the day; and no where do we find it so frequently resorted to as among the editors of papers devoted to the cause of Adams. To what book would Mr. Bingham advise the unskilled to refer for advice, suited to every situation in life, in preference to the Bible? The gentleman would perhaps say, "read, but never preach." He might as well observe to the pastor, "read, but never preach." We say that sound political morality is better taught there than in all the learned books his favorite President resorts to, for the purpose of elucidating his crude and undigested notions on national law. We say an illustration of our political condition cannot be better worded, than in the language of the Scriptures. Let us, for instance, suppose a newspaper established in this country,—one, too, taken by its honest and unpretentious farmers, trusting to the editor to represent both sides in a political contest fairly, and without prejudice: Let us further suppose him suffering nothing to appear in his paper which could excite the cause he opposed in the way of "extract" or "quotation" even as a matter of sheer justice; but, on the other hand, busily collecting, and printing, encouraging memoranda from the various partisan prints on his side; and to conclude, let us suppose that we say unto the editor of the Catawba Journal, "thou art the man," in the language of the prophet Nathan; what would be his reply? "Any serious, reflecting man, would say such an application of a striking and solemn portion of the scriptures, is a great and unwarrantable presumption."

The editor, in the close of his notice of our address, has given a commentary on the latter part of the quotation, and then very modestly advises us to publish one also. Considering that the "heterogeneous combination" he has arrayed against the Administration, compose the great mass of the American people, and that they consist of "radicals and anti-radicals, democrats and federalists, tariff and anti-tariff men, Free-tails and Clintonians, quiddities and nothingites," I would like to know to what party he and those who think with him belong. It cannot be to that of the people, for those referred to in the last paragraph, compose that body.

That "drowning men catch at straws," is an old observation; and Mr. Bingham's remarks, and the Cabarrus Adams challenge, prove it to be correct. My remarks are yet unfinished, although extended further than I intended at this time. They shall here from me again.

One of the Cabarrus Jackson Committee.

Human Monsters.—Sarah Johnson, and her unmarried daughter Peggy, were apprehended in York district, S. C. on the 31st inst., the former charged with the murder of her newborn infant, and the latter charged as accessory to the murder, and with an attempt to murder her own infant; both children were illegitimate. A jury of inquest found a verdict of guilty against the parties.

A Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society, has been formed at Raleigh, in this state. Its proceedings shall be published in our next.

Samuel Melton has been appointed Post Master at Yorkville, S. C. in place of P. Carey, resigned.

Fire.—A fire broke out in Newbern, in this state, on the 4th inst. which destroyed a number of buildings before it was extinguished: It originated in a house belonging to Mary Parker, which was consumed; and a brother of her's, who was lying in bed drunk, was burnt to death in the house! This is another most awful warning to drunkards.

*In the mouth that drinks the flowing bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and poison'd serpents roll.*

Copper.—A copper mine has been discovered in Chatham county, the ore from which yields 2½ cents to the pound.

Col. Thomas Henderson, former editor of the Raleigh Star, but for a few years past a resident of West Tennessee, has been publicly requested, through the columns of the Jackson Gazette, to permit his name to be run for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. We have not seen whether he has consented to run or not.

Forgeries.—An intense and universal excitement, was produced in Nashville, Tenn. on the 25th ult. by the discovery that Nelson Patterson, Esq. had for some time been in the habit of committing extensive forgeries of promissory notes and checks. He forged these instruments, procured money on them, and generally took them up himself, before they were presented to the pretended drawers for payment; but was finally detected. He had hitherto been considered an honest man; was of a good family in Virginia; was an attorney at law, secretary of the Texas Association, &c. His ruin is attributed to that root of many evils, Gambling!

The People's Advocate, published at Yorkville, S. C. has passed into the hands of Messrs. William C. Beatty, and Josiah Harris, by whom it will hereafter be edited and published.

Tract Society.—An auxiliary Tract Society was organized in this town, during last week; and a Depository for the sale and distribution of Tracts, established. The society is to embrace all denominations of Christians. The proceedings shall appear in our next.

Congress.—We have omitted a sketch, this week, of the proceedings of Congress, to make room for other matters. The details of its business are, however, at this time, of so uninteresting a character, that their omission cannot be much regretted.

Out at last.—The administration central committee of vigilance and correspondence at Raleigh, have at length come out and responded to the nomination of Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be run on the Adams ticket in this state. This response has been purposely delayed, with the view of seeing whether a better nomination could not be made—one that would bring a greater weight of influence along with it. The office of Vice President has been held out by the Administration party as a kind of lure to that State which, in consideration of receiving it, should throw the greatest electoral weight into the Adams side of the political scales; but it has at last been given to a state from which no consideration can reasonably be expected in return. Hence it probably is, that Mr. Rush was so reluctantly taken up by the friends of Mr. Adams in this state. As it was intended by the administration party, that the nomination of Vice President should operate as a *maître à tout faire* to their cause, it is quite natural they should feel mortified and chagrined at the failure of their scheme—having made nothing by the disposal of that office with which they had so confidently expected to carry one of the middle or western states.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York and Boston, English papers to the 27th Feb. and Irish to the 1st March, have been received. Among other matters, they contain the Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte on the conduct of the Allies, and particularly that of Russia, which it boldly charges with criminal projects, and pretends for declaring war, and that England and France are her dupes. It announces that the Porte had never from the first had any intention to accede to the demands of the Allies, but to resist them, and that it had resolved to temporize with the Ministers on the injuries sustained by the empire, merely to gain the necessary time for warlike preparations. Although the Manifesto leaves nothing for negotiation, it is not as regarded a Declaration of War, but a bold appeal to the Ottomans to prepare for war. It asserts that the three powers by the attack at Navarino, openly broke the Treaties, and declared war.

Mr. Stratford Canning had arrived in England; but had not brought any news which had transpired.

Reports that the Russian army had crossed the Pruth had been repeated and contradicted. It is mentioned that any proceeding of the kind would be a direct violation of the treaty of July 6th.

The debates in Parliament were principally on the subject of Ministerial jangling, of little general importance.

A new war in India was reported, and that 5000 additional troops were to be sent thither from England.

Reports of the bad state of the British King's Health continued to be circulated. The last accounts were that he was better.

Judge Marshall.—The following is the note from Judge Marshall to the editor of the Richmond Whig, referred to in our last week's paper:

March 29, 1828.
Sir: I perceive in your paper of to-day a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me respecting the presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do under the government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight. I admit having said in private that though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State: I never did use the other expressions ascribed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorized to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed. Very respectfully, your obt. J. MARSHALL.

Jno. H. Pleasants, Esq.

Latest from Columbia.—By the James Coulter, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. from La Guayra, commercial advices to the 1st ult. are received. It appears now, pretty well determined, that the sole object of Labord's visit on the coast of Colombia, was to aid some disaffected persons, in the Spanish interest, residing in the vicinity of Cumana, with whom it was intended to have formed a junction, in the belief that they possessed sufficient power to effect a revolution in that country, and aid in the establishment of the old government of Spain.

Washington City, April 10.—In the senate yesterday, the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was considered in the Committee of the Whole; and after some discussion, the amendment reported from the Committee of Finance, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have been commenced, was agreed to by the casting vote of the Vice President. *Journal.*

The Tariff Bill.—This bill, says the U. S. Telegraph of the 12th instant, has now been before the House of Representatives to the almost entire exclusion of every thing else, for about six weeks; and it is no longer to be doubted, that the leaders of the administration party have resolved to keep it there as many more, under the hope that they can charge the friends of Gen. Jackson with an useless waste of time. Every expedient is resorted to for the purpose of catching a breeze of popularity, or of protracting the debate.

The Tariff Bill.—When the House adjourned yesterday, the question was pending, on the motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, to recommit the bill to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to raise the *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent. provided in the first instance by the amendment of Mr. Buchanan, to forty-five per cent. Should this motion prevail, we think the bill may yet pass. *Nat. Journal, 10th inst.*

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, will convene, according to adjournment, at Union Church, near Salisbury, Rowan county, on the first Sunday in May next; where and when all the members of the above specified body, are earnestly requested to attend.

JOHN RECK.

"Hang out your Banners on the outward walls,"

SHAKESPEARE.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

FOR SENATOR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

FOR MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FOR MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

FOR MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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FOR MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FOR MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

In Lincoln. on the 1st inst. by Daniel Hoke, Esq. Mr. Jacob Propst to Miss Mary McCulloch.

In this county, on the 27th ult. Mr. Spencer Benson to Miss Nancy Rice, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rice.

DIED.
At New-Haven, Connecticut, on the 25th ult. Mr. David C. McNeely, a member of the Senior class in Yale College, son of Mr. Samuel McNeely, of this county. Having taken the varioloid, a species of the small pox, and never having been vaccinated, the consequence was his lamented death. It was thought advisable that only a few should attend his funeral, direct from the villa where he died: the Faculty, and numbers of his classmates, followed his mortal remains to the grave. We have seen some elegant verses in the New-Haven Journal, on the death of this much-regretted and amiable young man; which shall be published in our next.

Near this town, very suddenly, on Saturday night, the 19th inst. Mr. Henry Hartman, aged about 28 years. He went to bed as well as usual, on Saturday night, and was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning—supposed to have died in a fit.

In this county, on the 12th, Capt. Nathan Neely, in his 29th year, a young man highly respected by his friends and acquaintances. He had been thoughtful of his immortal interest for some considerable time previous to his death; had connected himself with the Church of Christ, and lived and died like a Christian, with hope full of immortality and everlasting life. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord! *[Com.]*

At his residence, near the town of Malison, Moravia county, Georgia, on the morning of the 3d inst. James Lewis, Esq. formerly of Statesville, Iredell county, in this state, aged about 30 years. Mr. Lewis was for many years a highly respectable citizen of the neighboring town of Statesville; he carried on an extensive mercantile business, accumulated a handsome estate, and filled a large space in the public estimation.

At his residence in Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst. Andrew McNeely, in the 41st year of his age. During a long life he gave good evidence of sincere attachment to the doctrines of the Gospel, cheerful obedience to its precepts, and left the world with the devoted hope of enjoying its rewards hereafter.

Of consumption, at Mount Pleasant, Mecklenburg, on the evening of the 18th ult. and in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Ruth B. Porter, consort of the late Col. James Porter; she died as she had lived, a Christian.

Auction Sales.

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at the subscriber's Auction Store, will commence the sale (which will be continued from day to day until closed) of the entire stock of *GOODS*, of a house declining business; consisting of a large and valuable assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Cotton Bagging, Castings, &c.
The above Goods were selected for the Southern market. Country Merchants, and others, may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing, at very reduced prices; and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the stock being large, and but few cut goods. They consist in part of:

Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sateenets. Black and Coloured Silk, Swansdown, Toinet, and Merselles Vesting, Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Sateens, Silks, and Florences. Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Swiss Muslin. Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment. Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns. Elegant Rich and Figured Muslin and Cape Robes. Merino, Silk, and Common Shawls and Hankschiefs, in great variety. Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, black, white, and coloured. Cotton, Thread, and Silk Laces, and Lace Veils. 6-4 to 10-4 Table Diapers and Table Cloths, Russia and Bird-eye Diapers. Men's and Women's Kid, Beaver, and Silk Gloves, black, white, and coloured. Several Bales of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Ginghams, and Checks.

The Goods will be arranged and ready for examination three days before the Sale.

Terms, 6 months credit.

3-13 WILLKINGS & Co. Auctioneers.

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE subscribers having removed their store from Statesville to the upper part of Iredell county, for the purpose of settling their business in Statesville, now offer to Rent or Sell their House and Lot, adjoining the store of Jas. Shepherd. It is a beautiful Lot, with a good store-house and other necessary buildings on it, situated one door from the south east corner, and is an excellent stand for a Merchant. Any person wishing to Rent or Buy, would do well to call and examine it. For terms, apply to

April 14, 1828. CRAWFORD & GATHER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm, (while at Statesville) are again requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, for no longer indulgence will be given. One or both of them may be found in Statesville, at all public times.

C. & GATHER.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on *House, Sign and Ornamental Painting*, Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, in all their various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for cash, as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

NATHAN B. CARREL.

Salisbury, April 18th, 1828. 7-17

State of North Carolina, Surry county.

IN Equity. March term, 1828: William P. Dolson vs. James P. Walker. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test: WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E.

April 1st, 1828. 6-16

State of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at April term thereof, 1828, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 24th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, four LOTS in the great West Square, known in the plan of said Town as Nos. 53, 58, 59, and 60: Sold as undivided property of the estate of Hugh Jenkins, sen., to satisfy an equitable claim of Aaron Jenkins against the other distributees of said Hugh Jenkins, dec'd. SAML. SULLIMAN, C. M. E. April 14th, 1828. 5-15
This notice should have appeared in our last number.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.

WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 1st of August, at my stable in Rowan County, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington: at the reduced price of eight dollars the season, payable by six dollars within the season: four dollars, prompt payment, the single lead; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred. Aeronaut will stand in Salisbury and Lexington the four first days of each term of the Superior and County courts; when and where he will not shrink from a comparison with any horse in America, as to symmetry and elegance of form, vigour of constitution and force of muscular power, combined with the finest action. He will be very generally found at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, or to a small distance occasionally to oblige, for a single day or two, a particular neighbourhood.

Description.—Aeronaut is a fine mahogany bay, with black legs, main and tail, a handsome star and small blaze in his face, seven years old this spring, sixteen hands high; uniting, in a high degree, the size, grandeur and elegance of his sire the Imported horse Eagle, with the great substance, power and compactness of the sire of his dam, the Imported horse Dion. His great strength of body and limbs enable him to stand high as a horse of power, and will enable his stock to carry weight at any requisite age, and render them more suitable for the harness, saddle, or draught, the most useful portion of their labour. Aeronaut has never been trained to the turf, in consequence of there being no races near him when he should have been trained; yet his great power, symmetry, and blood, and particularly the strength of his limbs, have made it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a distinguished runner if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time.

Pedigree.—Aeronaut was sired by the Imported horse Eagle, his dam by the Imported horse Dion, grand-dam by Expectation, (one of the best sons of the Imported horse Diomedes, out of a Stark mare) great grand-dam by Mr. Buchanan's thorough bred running horse Medley, out of a Cedar and Fearnought mare, named Koulikan, a fine chestnut, fifteen hands and a half high. From which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America, as will appear by the following statement:

Eagle, the finest horse that ever was seen, and was the speediest horse at Newmarket, or even in England, since the day of Chiltern; the above was headed in London, August 1st, 1810, by Thomas H. Morland.

Eagle was sired by Volunteer, Volunteer by Eclipse, Eagle's dam by Highflyer, grand-dam by Engineer, great grand-dam, Cade's Lass of the Mill, by Traveller, Miss Makeless, &c.

We do certify, that the above is the true pedigree of the Imported horse Eagle, as taken from the English stud-book. Given under our hands, this 15th December, 1817.

Walter Bell, John Roberts.

Dion was sired by Spadille, one of the best sons of the celebrated English horse Highflyer; his dam, Faith, by Paeolet, &c. Of Highflyer, it is stated that few horses in England were ever equal to him, and none superior, in united power and action.

Eagle's uncommon performances in England on the turf, entitled him to rank higher than any other horse on the continent of his day; having won 400 guineas at York, beating Kite and Overton, seven subscribers. The same year he won 1800 guineas: he won the Craven stake at Newmarket, eleven subscribers, beating Whiskey, Alston, (first foals of Phlogdroy) Sir Sidney, Robin Redbreast, &c. And after a long and successful career, almost without a parallel in the modern racing calendar, he finally won 2000 guineas at Newmarket, carrying 113 lb., and beat Mr. Watson's b. c. Dreadnought, carrying 78 lb.; and carrying 9 st. beat Sir Charles Bunbury's Eleanor, the finest mare in England, carrying 7 st. 9 lb., &c. &c.

Eagle's colts in England have been uncommonly successful, agreeably to the time of his standing there, which may be seen by the racing calendar; and many of his colts in America have distinguished themselves as eminent runners, in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and at the City of Washington, as will appear by the annexed certificates of John M. Clay, A. B. Drummond, and Lewis Sherly.

I do certify, that I trained and ran a colt by the Imported horse Eagle, when three years old, four times; beating three races out of four; two of the races two mile heats, and two three mile heats, running one of the races in better time than I believe was ever run over the Nashville turf, in any Jockey Club, running both heats hard in hand, without either whip or spur. The race he lost, was owing to his being sick; the same horse he distanced a few weeks after. Given under my hand this 12th February, 1817.

JOHN M. CLAY.

February 12th, 1828.—This is to certify, that I trained the celebrated race mare Lady Richmond; she by the Imported Eagle; and ran her two races, which she performed exceedingly well. I have also known her run many first rate races at the different courses, winning at Newmarket, Warrenton, and several other courses, beating good nags, at one, two, and three heats. I also trained an Eagle colt, at three years old, which I found to possess uncommon speed. Given under my hand as above dated.

In Mr. Sherly's certificate, it is stated, that of the number of Eagle's colts trained, a large majority were winners; and that in the spring and fall of 1819, in Maryland, they were very successful.

The celebrated English horses, Chiklers, Pelipse, Highflyer, Medley, Dion, and Fearnought, all the immediate progenitors of Aeronaut, were famed for their great substance or weight of body, and the unusual strength of their limbs, enabling them to run with unparalleled speed and bottom, and to carry the heavy weights born while running for the King's Plate, viz: all under five years of age, to carry 145 lb., and all over five, 168 lb. Medley ran 4 miles in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 145 lb. Chiklers ran 4 miles 358 yards, in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 128 lb. Eclipse ran 4 miles 359 yards, in 8 minutes, carrying 168 lb. Dion ran with such universal honesty, as to win 4 mile heats twice in one week: he was the sire of Gallatin, Don Quixotte, and several other capital runners. Gallatin was very nearly allied to Partenia, the dam of Aeronaut, being both by Dion, and both from Medley mares; he was undoubtedly, in my estimation, the best horse ever produced in North Carolina, having run two miles in 3 minutes and 39 seconds, so affirmed to me by Mr. Lacy; and carried the heaviest weights, and beat all the best horses of his day, the longest distances, and never failed in his speed or bulk. Although Fearnought, Medley, and Dion, left a numerous stock of celebrated runners, of great weight of body, I have yet to be informed that any of them ever gave way in their limbs, a deficiency always to be apprehended from a light, flimsy race of horses, when they have to carry heavy weight.

Aeronaut's colts are uncommonly large, fine and vigorous, very generally resembling their sire, in colour, figure and gait.

ROBERT MOORE.

March 26th, 1828. 7-14

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.
PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers, at Rockford, at our County Court, on the second Monday of May next, for building a COURT HOUSE for Surry County; the building to be constructed of Brick, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court-House.

G. D. HOLCOMB,
JAMES MCGRAW,
LITTLE HICKERSON,
JONATHAN WHITAKER,
Commissioners.

March 5th, 1828. 6-13

STORE HOUSE IN LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's Brick Store House in Lexington, Davidson county, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Rounsaville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. SAMUEL LEMLY.

Feb. 23d, 1828. 6-3

SLIDLITZ AND SODAIC POWDERS.

WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 9-8

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 3m22

Without CASH, Trade must die!

THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him, at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 7-14

WAGONERS.

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the HIGGIN YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828. 6-9

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery,
Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.

Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 6-8

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Peter Clemmons, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, at the dwelling-house of Peter Clemmons, in Davidson county, on Friday, 23rd of May next, one tract of LAND, containing about two hundred acres, whereon the said Clemmons now lives, together with all the personal property of said Clemmons, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools and household furniture. J. A. HOGAN, Trustee.

April 8th, 1828. 4-13

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd., request all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. W. B. WOOD, Adm'r.

Feb. 12th, 1828. 5m15

SHERIFF'S DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition

extenore, for sale at this office.

